UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

CRIMINAL NO. 09-496-3

JOSEPH LIGAMBI, et al.

DEFENDANT LIGAMBI'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO BAR CERTAIN TESTIMONY AND FOR LEAVE TO FILE ADDITIONAL MOTIONS AS THE NEED ARISES

Defendant Joseph Ligambi, by and through his attorneys, EDWIN J. JACOBS, JR., ESQUIRE and MICHAEL F. MYERS, ESQUIRE respectfully move the Court to bar government expert witness Joaquin Garcia from offering irrelevant, prejudicial, and unhelpful expert testimony at retrial, including but limited to the following topics:

- (1) The "dangerous" nature of all undercover work
- (2) References to the "fine men and women of the FBI"
- (3) References to the "great work of FBI and law enforcement"
- (4) Anecdotes about "violence"
- (5) References to the LNC as a "criminal organization"
- (6) The reasons why people borrow from loan sharks
- (7) Testimony that mobsters are unstable
- (8) "No show job" testimony
- (9) References to the FBI's poor health insurance coverage
- (10) References to Defense Expert Witness Fees
- (11) Names of any of the defendants from the original trial
- (12) Threats on his life

- 1. Joaquin Garcia (aka "Jack Falcone") testified as an expert witness for the government on October 31, 2012, November 1, 2012, and November 2, 2012.
- 2. During the course of his expert testimony, Mr. Garcia repeatedly offered testimony that was unhelpful to the trier of fact, irrelevant, and prejudicial. Pursuant to F.R.E 702, proper expert testimony must be (1) helpful to the trier of fact, (2) "based on sufficient facts or data", (3) "the product of reliable principles and methods", and (4) be "reliably applied to the facts of the case". Pursuant to F.R.E. 401, all evidentiary testimony, expert or otherwise, must (1) "have a tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence"; and (2) this "fact" must "be of consequence in determining the action". Finally, pursuant to F.R.E. 403, the Court may exclude relevant evidence, that is, testimony which satisfies the prerequisites of F.R.E. 401, "if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of one or more of the following: unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence."
- 3. On October 31, 2012, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination if infiltrating the Gambino crime family was a "particularly dangerous mission." Instead of answering the narrow question posed by the government attorney, Mr. Garcia opted to make a sweeping generalization that any undercover law enforcement officer would "obviously" be murdered if their status was uncovered regardless of the nature of the crime he or she was investigating.
 - Q. Now, was this a particularly dangerous mission?
 - A. Absolutely. All undercover work is dangerous. At any time with any particular group, whether its white collar crime, whether it's narcotics, whether it's murder for hires or any of the other investigations, if that person is ever to see the

recording device on you, it could obviously lead to your demise.....So undercover work, regardless of what group you're dealing with, it's very dangerous. The mob, of course, is just, if not, the most dangerous of all.

Ex. A: p. 148.

- 4. That same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination whether he considered himself a "mob" historian. After answering "No, absolutely not", he interrupted the attorney questioning him in an attempt to make absolutely sure the jury knew that his expertise stemmed partly from speaking with "the fine men and women of the FBI who have dedicated their lives to working organized crime."
 - Q. Okay. Do you consider yourself a Mob historian?
 - A. No, absolutely not.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I just know what my experience about walking among them and also what I was taught by the captain of the Gambino Crime Family and some of the other guys that I've met along the way, and of course, by the fine men and women in the FBI who have dedicated their lives to working organized crime.

Ex. B: p. 174

- 5. That same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination whether he met any members of Greg DePalma's crew. Instead of waiting for the attorney to finish his next question, Mr. Garcia interrupted the attorney and somehow found a way to sneak in testimony designed to bolster the reputation of the FBI in the eyes of the jury.
 - Q. So you get to meet the members of his crew?

- A. Yes
- Q. You got to -- --
- A. The majority of his members. There was a couple of guys who were made guys that he said he kept them on [sic] the dark, he kept them on the side. The mob has morphed over the years, and most of it has been through the great work that the FBI and law enforcement is doing...[.]

Ex. C: p. 157

- 6. That same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination if there was any reason why people should fear the LCN. Mr. Garcia answered the question and then, completely unprompted by the attorney, offered a meaningless anecdote about a "kid" who once stated he was afraid of Greg DePalma when he testified against him at his trial.
 - Q. And some mobsters are elderly men who look more frail than burly. Is there any reason why people should fear them or be intimidated by them?
 - Α. Because they know the power that they command. They know the fact that these individuals, as they may appear frail, they do have the backing of the entire family. If I can give an example, when I was -- -- in our particular case even when I was in trial, they had a very tough kid who was a street tough kid who ended up being shaken down by the Gambino Crime Family, and I saw this kid, he could, you know duke it up with anyone. And he was asked a similar question, are you afraid of Greg DePalma, who at the time was sitting there with a blanket, an oxygen mask, complaining that he was ill and he said yes. And the jurors actually got a chuckle out of that. And what he should have said is, I'm not afraid of this man, I know I can handle him one on one. I'm afraid of the consequences and what he could - the reign of terror that could fall upon me if I disobey him. That's the power of the Mafia.

Ex. D: p. 179-180.

- 7. On the same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination whether the mob had membership applications. After answering "No", he offered unprompted testimony that all members of the LCN were criminals.
 - Q. -- -- can you fill out a membership application?
 - A. No. This is not the Knights of Columbus. This is not the Raccoon Lodge. This is not the Boy Scouts. This is a criminal organization.

Ex. E: p. 185 -186.

- 8. On the same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination to speculate as to why individuals borrowed from loan sharks. If there was any basis for his opinion, he did not offer it at trial. Ex. F: p. 192-194
- 9. On the same day, Mr. Garcia testified unprompted that mobsters were unstable individuals who may decide to kill a debtor for no reason other than waking up on the wrong side of the bed.

The key thing is, I know everybody always talks about, well, you, they're not going to kill the guy, simply because if they kill him, there's no way he's going to pay. But you're not dealing with stable people here, so the thought that these guys could turn around and say --- one day wake up on the wrong side of the bed and are aggravated for whatever personal problems they may have and need that money, they may just say, you know what, this guy's not worth \$1,000, this guy's not worth \$10,000. I'm gonna take him out...[.]

Ex. F: p. 193-194.

10. On the same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination to explain the concept of a "no show job" to the jury. Given that the government is barred from introducing any evidence on this topic, such testimony is irrelevant. Ex. G, p. 199-200

- 11. On the same day, Mr. Garcia was asked on direct examination if he knew about the activities of a retail/wholesale workers union. After answering "No clue", Mr. Garcia interrupted the government attorney and proceeded to inform the jury that FBI agents had poor health benefits compared to mobsters.
 - Q. Do you have --- do you have any idea what they do?
 - A. No clue.
 - Q. Did you ever -- --
 - A. I know I met with the president. We had a big pow-wow where all the -- -- a lot of guys in the crews went there, and they pitched this insurance to us all that, and so I took it and I was a member of that for a good couple of years. In fact, their medical coverage was better than the FBI's medical coverage....they found that I had atrial fibrillation, which is an irregular heartbeat. And that was what happened with --- with that. So I was not diagnosed with an Afib with the FBI's medical plan, but I was with the Mob. Go figure.

Ex. G: p. 200-201

- 12. On the same day, Mr. Garcia testified that the government was paying him the same amount in fees that were being paid to the defense expert witness. Ex. H; p. 202.
- 13. On the morning of November 1, 2012, this Court ruled that Mr. Garcia could not testify as to the roles of any of the defendants at the La Griglia meeting nor could he testify as to whether any references were made to same. While certain defendants are no longer on trial, they are still named as co-conspirators for various predicate acts in the racketeering conspiracy and the Court's earlier ruling should still apply. Ex. I: p. 77-78.

14. Later that afternoon, Mr. Garcia testified that there was a threat against his life. Ex. J: p. 31. No evidence was offered at trial that this threat ever come from the

Philadelphia LCN, much less the defendants.

15. The aforementioned testimony by Mr. Garcia was improper expert testimony

pursuant to F.R.E. 702, irreverent under F.R.E. 401, and in so far as any of it could be

considered relevant, prejudicial under F.R.E. 403. Should the government contest any of

the points in the Motion, defendant will address these issues in a reply brief. Should the

government opt not to contest this Motion, defendant respectfully requests that the Court

bar Mr. Garcia from providing the aforementioned testimony at retrial.

16. Additionally, defendant received the government's <u>Jencks</u> material roughly

twelve (12) days ago on a compact disc. The material on this disc is voluminous,

containing thousands upon thousands of pages of transcripts of what appears to be nearly

every single witness called by the government at the first trial. Further, it contains a

substantial amount of new Jencks material on Anthony Apponick, Joseph Procaccini, and

others. For those reasons, defendant respectfully requests that the Court grant defendant

leave to file in limine motions as the need arises.

WHEREFORE, defendant respectfully requests that the Court grant his Motion In

Limine to Bar Certain Testimony and for Leave to File Additional In Limine Motions as the

Need Arises.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Michael F. Myers

Edwin J. Jacobs, Jr., Esquire Michael F. Myers, Esquire

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1125 Pacific Avenue

Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401

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(609) 348-1125 Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Ligambi

Dated: September 30, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, MICHAEL F. MYERS, Esquire, certify that on this 30th day of September, 2013,

I have served a copy of the attached brief via electronic filing upon:

Frank Labor, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 615 Chestnut Street, Suite 1250 Philadelphia, PA 19106 The Honorable Eduardo Robreno U.S. Courthouse 601 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106

/s/ Michael F. Myers

Edwin J. Jacobs, Jr., Esquire Michael F. Myers, Esquire Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Ligambi



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CRIMINAL NO. 09-496-1, 3,

09-496-4, 5,

09-496-8, 11,

09-496-14

JOSEPH LIGAMBI also known as UNCLE JOE also known as UNC, et al,

: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

: October 31, 2012

Defendants : 9:29 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDUARDO C. ROBRENO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: FRANK A. LABOR, III, ESQUIRE SUZANNE B. ERCOLE, ESQUIRE DAVID FRITCHEY, ESQUIRE

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challenging proposition and one that I strongly considered. And after spending a lot of time with the case agent and learning about the Gambino Crime Family, I thought it would be something that I would want to pursue.

Q Now, was this a particularly dangerous mission?

A Absolutely. All undercover work is dangerous. At any time with any particular group, whether it's white collar crime, whether it's narcotics, whether it's murder for hires or any of the other investigations, if that person is ever to see the recording device on you, it could obviously lead to your demise.

Also, you could be recognized on the street, which, of course, will throw out and compromise your identity. So undercover work, regardless of what group you're dealing with, it's very dangerous. The mob, of course, is just, if not, the most dangerous of all.

- Q What did the FBI do to prepare you to undertake this particular mission?
- A Well, we kind of created a mob school, for lack of a better word, and the case agent was an agent named Natale Parissi, who was an Italian/American, and he's the one who came forward and asked me whether I would be interested in pursuing this case. And he gave me a big education about organized -- his expertise throughout



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

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stuff that was going on. I consulted with several agents that have worked organized crime, as well as cooperating witnesses, trying to give me somewhat of an idea how this particular family works and operates, which is kind of, almost the same as New York, except on a smaller scale.

- Q And did you -- did you succeed in learning more about the people whose names you encountered and some of the events that you read about?
- A Yes. I think I'm pretty well versed on that.
- Q Okay. Do you consider yourself a Mob historian?
- A No, absolutely not.
- Q Okay.
- A I just know what -- my experience about walking among them and also what I was taught by the captain of the Gambino Crime Family and some of the other guys that I've met along the way, and, of course, by the fine men and women in the FBI who have dedicated their lives to working organized crime.

MR. SANTAGUIDA: Object to that.

MR. FRITCHEY: At this time, Your Honor, we would offer this witness as an expert on the nature, purpose, organizational structure, rules and modus operandi of La Cosa Nostra and for interpretation of tapes based upon his additional research.



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lot of time together. I guess he -- he was very -- you know, knew that I was there for him and he liked that.

I guess he also liked my size, and he liked that I was willing to, you know, hear his stories and be with him. And I became, like I said, from then on, spending a lot of time to being his driver and his confidente. I might have filled the void of his son who had tried to commit suicide, as probably a guy that I was somebody that he could talk to and relate to.

- Q Okay. Now, you became his driver?
- A Yes.
- Q So you got to meet the members of his crew?
- 13 A Yes.

Q You got to --

A The majority of his members. There was a couple of guys who were made guys that he said he kept them on the . dark, he kept them on the side. The Mob has morphed over the years, and most of it has been through the great work that the FBI and law enforcement is doing, and a lot of times, they don't want to be as visible as they were years ago. So he kept a couple of guys in the dark.

And he said, look, we'll meet these guys when the time is right. And that was also what the boss and above passed down, we don't want the exposure. We don't



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A Well, working as an independent is a little difficult because it may get you in trouble. You know, you may cross paths with members of La Cosa Nostra, and one man against an army, we all know who's going to win that. Also, it gives you a sense of a -- of a group, a family, being part of it, so usually a lot of these lone wolves, so to speak, do eventually in time decide to be part of a bigger criminal enterprise known as La Cosa Nostra.

- Q If they're invited?
- A If -- of course, if they're invited.
- Q And some mobsters are elderly men who look more frail than burly. Is there any reason why people should fear them or be intimidated by them?

A Because they know the power that they command. They know the fact that these individuals, as they may appear frail, they do have the backing of the whole family. If I can give an example, when I was -- in our particular case even when I was in trial, they had a very tough kid who was a street-tough kid who ended up being shaken down by the Gambino Crime Family, and I saw this kid, he could, you know, duke it up with anyone.

And he was asked a similar question, are you afraid of Greg DePalma, who at the time was sitting there with a blanket, an oxygen mask, complaining that

he was ill, and he said yes. And the jurors actually got a chuckle out of that. And what he should have said is, I'm not afraid of this man, I know I can handle him one on one. I'm afraid of the consequences and what he could -- the reign of terror that could fall upon me if I disobey him. That's the power of the Mafia.

Q Do American La Cosa Nostra families have a classic structure?

A Yes. It's kind of patented to what Sicily is.

There is -- would you like me to expand on it,

counselor?

Q Yes, please. Please.

A Each family has a boss, who is kind of like the CEO or the king. He's the absolute ruler. He's the guy who calls the shots. He decides everything. He's the guy who gets a lot of the money. It all comes up towards his way, very powerful position in the family.

Below him, you have the underboss. That's the guy who does all his street work. He's out there touching base. He's shielding the boss. He's out there meeting with the captains, picking up money. He's out there ensuring that the boss' orders and what he wants are out there being fulfilled.

And then the third guy, which again floats in between them, is the consigliere. That's the advisor.



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Mr. Garcia - Direct 185 So they're the ones that commit most of the workaday crimes? That is correct, under the supervision of the people А on top. Okay. Now, in actuality today, is every La Cosa Nostra Family structured in the classic form? Well, it -- it variates -- it varies, rather. -- again, if the boss is in jail, then you have what they call an acting boss. If the underboss is in jail, then you have an acting underboss. So there are these slots that need to be filled in order to, you know, keep this machine moving. So it's -- they are people who have to step up or put up because they need to continue in doing business at hand. So the show doesn't stop when the boss goes to jail? Absolutely not. It just always goes on. The show always goes on. You touched on this earlier, but how does someone go about getting into La Cosa Nostra? Well, like I said --Α You -- can you --Q -- earlier --А -- can you fill out a membership application? Q

This is not the Knights of Columbus.

not the Raccoon Lodge. This is not the Boy Scouts.

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This is a criminal organization. And you don't apply to become a member of La Cosa Nostra. It's you're either chosen or you're put in a situation where you become one of them.

Like for instance, I went from a victim to becoming an associate. And that happens a lot, because in their views, I played by the rules. I made the payments, or as they would like to say sometimes, I drank the Kool-Aid. I became one of them.

Q And the qualifications for membership?

A Well, you first -- to be a member of La Cosa Nostra, to be a made member is different than being an associate. A made member has to be an Italian male, whose parents could -- the father has to be Italian. The mother, of course, could be different. John Gotti's mother -- Junior's mother is not Italian. I believe she's not Italian, and neither was Greg DePalma's wife, and his son was a made man in the Gambinos. She was Jewish.

So it -- it does morph. It does change.

They're very flexible. It's not as rigid as it used to be. It used to be, you had to be Sicilian, and of course, that's changed. So it's always adapting. It's always looking to just succeed, and they're not thickheaded or block-minded to say, this is the way it's



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end of -- at the end -- excuse me -- at the end, he

still has paid zero off the principal, so he still owes

that \$10,000. That's one way.

Other ways are quick street loans that there is, of course, the, you know, 30 percent on the \$1,000. You pay \$130 for ten weeks or you pay \$100 for 13 weeks. So it's kind of the terms that are set up by each individual loanshark with the particular person.

- Q So if you got a -- the 30 percent loan, you were saying that lasts for how long?
- A The 30 percent would be ten weeks or 13 weeks, depending if you pay 100 or if you pay ten weeks for 130.
- Q So you're paying 30 percent interest over a ten-week period?
- A Right. So do the math. 52 weeks, that's probably about 150 percent, which quite exceeds what a normal bank would offer.
- Q Right. Now, why do people borrow from loansharks when interest rates are that ridiculously high?
- A Well, there are many reasons. Number one, they must have -- they probably have terrible credit. They don't want to fill out any particular forms. They may not be able to pass -- once, you know, the scrutiny of what a bank loan would require.

1 They also have the convenience. 2 see the loanshark, and if the loanshark approves it, he 3 gets that money right away. So it's kind of the way They know their credit is bad, and they're 4 it's done. 5 given this opportunity to get the money if they so pass 6 that -- you know, whatever their bar is set for them. 7 Well, if the loanshark loans money to somebody that 8 has terrible credit and no collateral, what collateral 9 is there for the loanshark to rely on? 10 Well, that would be the price of his head. 11 if the guy has bad credit -- if you're a loanshark, and 12 a guy you know to be a deadbeat, you know, you're 13 suspect of even loaning him the money, first of all, but 14 if you decide to give him the money, you know, then of 15 course, the person knows what the consequences are. 16 17

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If that person fails to pay, you know, it may be a subtle kind of a threatening that could escalate from then on. It could be, maybe, you break his arms, his legs, whatever the case may be, but the object is to get that money back, that that money was loaned. And they'll do whatever is necessary to get that money back.

The key thing is, I know everybody always talks about, well, you know, they're not going to kill the guy, simply because if they kill him, there's no way he's going to pay. But you're not dealing with stable

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people here, so the thought that these guys could turn around and say -- one day wake up on the wrong side of the bed and are aggravated for whatever personal problems they may have and need that money, they may just say, you know what, this guy's not worth \$1,000, this guy's not worth \$10,000. I'm gonna take him out. So again, it depends on the individual loanshark.

- Q And does that uncertainty on the part of the borrower work to the loanshark's benefit?
- A The uncertainty?
- Q Yes, of what's going to happen to him.
- A Well, yes, of course, because he knows that, you know, that they're -- he knows what the Mob is all about. He knows La Cosa Nostra. He knows what they're capable of. So, of course, it's in his favor to wanting to pay and go as hard as much to pay this and get it over with because he doesn't want a beating, and if he wants a beating, then, you know, that's what he's gonna get.
- Q Can a borrower from a loanshark seek protection from bankruptcy?
- A I guess he could do that, but I mean, I'd be interested to find out the results of that. I don't think the La Cosa Nostra will honor that bankruptcy request.



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of course, would put the balance in it. That's -- a no show job could be where you're entitled to the benefits. Benefits are very important to Mobsters, inasmuch as they don't have legitimate jobs. And as such, they need to take care of their own personal health, as well as their family, so that's always been a point of contention with them.

The other no show job is the one where they actually don't show and do get a salary. I, of course, was not -- you know, didn't get that offered to me, because I was an associate. But usually, that's how they'd work or at least it worked in my particular case.

- Q Now, this Local 305, you said?
- A Yes.

- Q That was a Local of what union?
- A It was the retail/wholesale workers.
- Q Do you have -- do you have any idea what they do?
- 18 A No clue.
 - Q Did you ever --

A I know I met with the president. We had a big powwow where all the -- a lot of guys in the crews went there, and they pitched this insurance to us and all that, and so I took it and I was a member of that for a good couple of years. In fact, their medical coverage was better than the FBI's medical coverage.

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And did you -- did you, actually, by a strange turn of events, happen to use their medical coverage?

Α We used it, because we were working together with the Labor Board, and in order to make -- you know, we had to do it. So I've used it with them, yes. went to the doctor -- in fact, the one time, Greq DePalma insisted that the whole crew was getting sloppy and fat and out of shape.

We went to see a cardiologist. And it was at that visit, that they found that I had atrial fibrillation, which is an irregular heartbeat. And that was what happened with -- with that. So I was not diagnosed with an AFib with the FBI's medical plan, but I was with the Mob. Go figure.

- Q Okay. Now, you are retired now from the FBI?
- Yes, sir. Α
- Q And you are testifying here as an expert witness?
- Α Yes, sir.
- And you are being paid for your services as an expert witness --
- Α Yes, sir.
- -- is that correct? And just tell the jury what the arrangement is.
- Α The arrangement was when originally we first spoke,



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CRIMINAL NO. 09-496-1, 3,

09-496-4, 5,

09-496-8, 11,

09-496-14

JOSEPH LIGAMBI also known as UNCLE JOE also known as UNC, et al,

: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

: October 31, 2012

Defendants : 9:29 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDUARDO C. ROBRENO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: FRANK A. LABOR, III, ESQUIRE SUZANNE B. ERCOLE, ESQUIRE DAVID FRITCHEY, ESQUIRE

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JOHN S. HAN, ESQUIRE United States Dept. of Justice 1301 New York Avenue, NW Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005

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I said, what's going to be the salary for this, because I live out of state, and I was going away with my family, and there was a lot of work to have been done. And the figure you came up with was \$100 an hour.

- Q And that was based upon other witnesses' --
- My understanding is what their expert is getting, so Α we matched ours.
- Okay. Now, sir, you testified that there are different Mob families in different cities. Is it important that these families maintain formalized relationships?
- Α Absolutely.
- Q And why is that?
- Well, some of these families, like the New York Family, they -- they also have crews and rackets in New Jersey. So there, of course, are other families operating there, the Lucchese Crime Family, as well as the Philadelphia Crime Family. So they -- it's need to know and respect the territories and even in the actual cities themselves. I mean, you deal with New York, the Bronx.

There is other families also involved in the Bronx that are -- may cross paths with something, may open up bookmaking operations, may open up loansharking, operate loansharking or sports betting near a location.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CRIMINAL NO. 09-496-1, 3,

09-496-4, 5,

09-496-8, 11,

09-496-14

JOSEPH LIGAMBI also known as UNCLE JOE also known as UNC, et al,

: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

: November 1, 2012

Defendants : 9:38 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDUARDO C. ROBRENO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: FRANK A. LABOR, III, ESQUIRE SUZANNE B. ERCOLE, ESQUIRE DAVID FRITCHEY, ESQUIRE Assistant United States Attorney United States Attorney's Office 615 Chestnut Street

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Honor, the Government moves Government Exhibit 1.17 and 1 all its sub-parts that have been offered here. 2 MR. WARREN: Your Honor, objection, subject to 3 the same proviso that Mr. Jacobs had earlier. 4 THE COURT: Okay. They're admitted subject to 5 the earlier objection or condition. 6 MR. FRITCHEY: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Very well. 8 MR. FRITCHEY: Thank you. 9 (Government Exhibit 1.17.1, 1.17.2, 1.17.7 and 10 1.17.9 are admitted into evidence.) 11 THE COURT: What are you moving on to? 12 MR. FRITCHEY: I'm moving on to the 13 conversation of October 21st at this point. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's then break 15 since we're going to a new conversation. It's 12:25. 16 We'll resume at 20 minutes to 2:00. Please do not 17 discuss the matter among yourselves or with anyone, and 18 I will see you at 20 of 2:00. 19 (Jury out, 12:21 p.m.) 20 THE COURT: Please be seated. You may step 21 down, sir. Thank you. 22 Now, let me just then summarize and apply the 23 Court's earlier rulings as they have been applied 24 specifically to the recordings. And to summarize, the 25

Court has found admissible testimony concerning identification of persons who are referred to on the tapes, their positions with the LCN, if any, and who are relevant to the conversation.

The Court has also found admissible testimony concerning the explanation of a term or a phrase or a word which, although has an ordinary meaning, has a particular meaning in Mob or LCN vocabulary. And the Court also finds and has found admissible testimony which explains a practice of the Mob or the LCN and whether the description found in the conversation is consistent with Mob or LCN practice.

The Court does not find admissible and has sustained objections to the identification of the defendants or their positions, if any, within the LCN. The Court also has sustained objections to questions which appear to seek what the speaker intended by what he was saying or what the speaker was thinking in terms of the -- what he was saying on the tape.

In short, the Court found permissible testimony as to what a term means within the context of the conversation, but not what the speaker meant to say by that term. Of course, the testimony is subject to cross-examination as to the basis which the expert had for the opinion that the expert has rendered.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CRIMINAL NO. 09-496-1, 3,

09-496-4, 5, 09-496-8, 11,

09-496-14

JOSEPH LIGAMBI also known as UNCLE JOE also known as UNC, et al,

: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

: November 1, 2012

Defendants : 1:40 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL - AFTERNOON SESSION BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDUARDO C. ROBRENO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES: .

For the Government: FRANK A. LABOR, III, ESQUIRE SUZANNE B. ERCOLE, ESQUIRE DAVID FRITCHEY, ESQUIRE

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you infiltrated?

A That is correct.

Q And at page two, lines eight through 11, Nicky
Mitarotonda says "Today we can't even go outside. The
last bit, I came home the next morning, the agents were
outside, we got a message for you. Message, I didn't
get no message. I don't even -- I'm no messenger, go
see my lawyer. No. Just to let you know you better
tell them guys nothing better happen to that rat."

At line 22 Nicholas Stefanelli says, "Greg DiPalma, that agent," and at page three, line two, Louis Fazzini identifies the person as "Garcia his name was," meaning apparently you.

Did the FBI take any steps to protect you as a result of the Gambino family undercover investigation?

A Yes. There was a threat on my life and they went to all the heads of the five families and important captains and they basically warned them that anything happens to me, it will be charged as a capital offense, as well as the reign of terror of the FBI will fall upon them. So, they were kind of all warned if anything was to happen to me.

Q Okay. Thank you.

MR. FRITCHEY: Cross-examine.